



A. L. E. C. H., S. C.

Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1847.

Accident.

We learn that a pair of horses ran away with a carriage belonging to Dr. J. P. BARRITT of this District at Due West on the 2nd inst., breaking the carriage very much, and seriously injuring one of the horses. No persons were in the carriage at the time.

Meeting of Stockholders.

On Friday the 19th inst., a meeting of the Stockholders of the Greenville and Columbia Rail Road takes place at Newberry, for the purpose of locating the road. The question will soon be decided whether the road will pass through Abbeville or not. We learn that the Surveyors speak highly of the route through this district, and that the cost of construction will amount to nothing like the estimates that have been made. We have not been able to gather from the Commissioners the precise amount subscribed in the district, but have no doubt Abbeville will be able to make a pretty strong showing upon that occasion. We are very certain of one thing, should Abbeville be defeated in getting the road to pass through the district, the spirit that has been aroused here will not lay dormant, but will move over the people until a rail road will pass from one end of the district to the other.

The Palmetto Regiment.

The extract below is the only thing we have seen from our regiment since the capture of the city of Mexico. It appears that the Palmetto regiment was in the front with the party who stormed the *garita* at Chapultepec, which account for their severe loss. Our regiment has suffered quite enough in this war, and it is our humble opinion that some measure should be adopted to relieve them; according to the extract below, only eighty or ninety were able to enter the city of Mexico after the battles, such had been the reduction of the regiment. It cannot be called a regiment now, and we presume there are none of them who would be willing to be incorporated with other regiments. Government should discharge them, for their sufferings and losses have been greater than any regiment that has gone to Mexico, the celebrated first Mississippi regiment not excepted, and their gallantry, and their bearing, has been and will ever be, the admiration of the world.

We repeat it some thing must be done to relieve the remnant of Carolina's gallant sons. It is true they have volunteered for the war, a most unfair requisition. But suppose that the war continues, and it may for years yet, shall they be required to remain in the service until the last man shall perish, and the Palmetto Regiment become extinct? Let these things be considered by South Carolina.

"The South Carolina Regiment behaved with distinguished gallantry at Churubusco, and again at the storming of Chapultepec. In the former they suffered terribly, losing one-third of their number, and very severely also in the latter, so that now, out of the nine hundred men, who composed the Regiment when it left Charleston, it can muster but about eighty or ninety. I should say, though, that sickness at Puebla had reduced them more than half before we left that city. S. Sumter was wounded at Churubusco, but is rapidly regaining his health."

Relief to Ireland.

By the report of the Committee of relief to Ireland, made to the Hibernian Society in Charleston, on the 2nd inst., we learn that the following amounts have been received and forwarded:—

Contributions in money,	\$19,912 58
In corn, flour, rice, &c.,	1,403 60
In clothing about,	500 00
	\$21,816 18

Treasury Notes.

The amount of Treasury notes outstanding on the 1st instant is officially stated to be \$15,207,439.31.

Message to the Pope.

We learn, says the *New York Herald*, that the Secretary of State has intrusted to an eminent citizen of Pennsylvania, who has lately set out on a tour of Europe, the pleasing office of assuring his Holiness, Pius the Ninth, of the warm sympathy of our government and people in his present liberal and well directed efforts for the amelioration of Italy.

CO.

28th ult.

Steamship Alabama.

Steamship Alabama, Capt. Windle, arrived at an early hour this morning. The news is but one day later than that brought by the James L. Day.

The Alabama left Vera Cruz on the 20th inst., Tampico on the 22, and Brazos Santiago on the 24th inst., where she lay in a gale 24 hours, without having any communication with the shore. Being short of coal, the Alabama ran into Galveston on the morning of the 25 inst.

The news from the City of Mexico, brought by the Alabama, is up to the 7th inst.

Dr. Galven, a native of Havana, arrived in Vera Cruz on the evening of the 18th inst., from the city of Mexico, having left the capital on the 7th inst., and on the 11th at 5 o'clock, p. m., he entered Guantánamo. Dr. Galven furnishes the following intelligence of the movements of Santa Anna, and of affairs in the interior to the Genius of Liberty, from an extra of which of the 19th, we quote:—

Dr. Galven left the city of Mexico on the 7th of this month, and on the 11th at 5 o'clock p. m., he entered Guantánamo. There he learned that the force of Gen. Lane had entered shortly before, and so sudden and unexpected was his arrival that Santa Anna had barely time to get away by another quarter of the town. The Americans captured two pieces of artillery belonging to the force of Gen. Santa Anna, which the latter in his hurry had not time to remove; and took two prisoners, Col Vega and the son of Urbide.

Santa Anna after leaving Guantánamo, which he did at the head of 1000 horse, was reinforced by 1500 men of the command of Gen. Reyes, and both remained in the neighborhood of Cuamantla, till Gen. Lane's departure, after which this town was taken possession of by Genls. Santa Anna and Reyes, who, following up the rear guard of the Americans, killed 70 men, principally inebriated stragglers, and took 20 prisoners. The Mexicans had two pieces of artillery with them, one brass 12 pounder, and the other a 16, of the same metal.

Gen. Rea sallied out of Puebla at the head of a pretty considerable force, and was awaiting at the Pinal the approach of Gen. Lane, whose flanks and rear the Mexicans are reported to have been harassing. But we know and we are confident that though the Mexican should muster a force four-fold the amount of that which it is reported that they have, yet Gen. Lane, the Buena Vista hero, will extricate himself with honor and with glory from their midst, and will form a junction with his General, unscathed by the ordeal of passing through the soldiers of Santa Anna and Rea.

The decree by which it was ordained that Mr. Pena y Pena should take charge of the supreme power, in conjunction with two associates, has been repealed, and Santa Anna has again been called upon to assume the reigns of government—if it can be called one—and also the command of the army.

Gen. Paredes is in Tulancingo, endeavoring and with some success, it appears, to establish his monarchical system. He has of late received some very important converts to his political principles.

Gen. Valencia is at his hacienda, passing away his time as agreeably as he can—taking no part in the national affairs. We suppose he is only abiding his time.

Gen. Bravo is in Mexico, quiet, and on parole.

The semblance of the Mexican Government met according to appointment at Queretaro, on the 5th, but there not being anything like a quorum present, nothing was done.

Peace is as far off as ever, the feelings of the people are said to be most strenuously opposed to any compromise with the North-Americans; in fact the hostility which exists against us in the interior towns, cities and villages is reported to be of the most bitter kind.

The other leading men and generals have gone for the most part to Cuernavaca in the terra caliente.

Gen. Scott has issued orders to the commanders of regiments to report any private soldiers who may have distinguished themselves, so that they may be promoted in pursuance of the act of Congress.

The so anxiously looked for Col. Jack Hays, the celebrated Texas Ranger, has at last arrived at Vera Cruz on 20th October, and was now encamped 3 miles from the city, with 500 men. He was to start up with Gen. Patterson's train in a very few days.

DIVISION IN THE METHODIST CHURCH.

A writer in the Nashville Christian Advocate, in a letter addressed to Rev. Dr. Elliot, of Cincinnati, threatens, if the General Conference of the Northern Methodist Church should refuse to divide the property with the Church South, that a suit in chancery may be the result. And should the Court require the North to settle with the South on the plan of separation, he says that it would oblige them to pay over to the South at least \$150,000, in annual instalments of \$25,000 each. Should the Court disregard the plan of separation, and decide upon the principles of general equity, it will require the Northern Book Room to pay over at once a sum equal to \$350,000 more or less.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 2, 1846.

The court martial ordered in the case of Col Fremont, assembled to-day at the arsenal. The reason given for changing the place of meeting, from Fortress Monroe to this city, is rather amusing. Col. Benton, who is to sit as counsel for Col. Fremont, declared his determination to summon as witnesses, the President and Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments, and these gentlemen wisely judged that it was more convenient to attend the court here than at Old Point. It is quite necessary too, for both parties to be at the trial, to have frequent reference to the public offices for documentary evidence.

The Court is to be open, for the most part, but no notes are to be allowed to be taken of the proceedings and evidence for publication. The trial will create intense excitement. Important disclosures are threatened on the part of the defence, that will produce some personal feeling.

INTERESTING INCIDENT.—A letter from an officer in Mexico, to his family in New York, giving a glowing account of the hard fought battles and glorious victories in and about the city of Mexico, includes the following soul-stirring incident:—

"I rejoice in the glorious laurels which the Rifles have won. It is, as all acknowledge, the fighting Regiment of the Army. It entered Chapultepec simultaneously with the storming party. It was first in all the enemy's works from Chapultepec to the Citadel. It was the first that entered the city and first planted its triumphant banner on the Palace of the Montezumas. When bloody work was to be done, 'The Rifles' was the cry, and there they were. All speak of them in terms of praise and admiration. Let me give you but a single instance. Some of their officers and men were standing together when Gen. Scott happened to ride by. Checking his horse, he returned their salute, saying with energy and emphasis, 'Brave Rifles! Veterans! You have been baptized in fire and blood, and have come out steel.' Had you seen the unbidden tear stealing to the eyes of those rough but gallant spirits whose hearts knew no fear, and who had never yet, in their long trial, faltered or fallen back, while their flashing eyes and upright forms bespoke its truth, you would have felt with me that such words as those wiped out long months of hardship and suffering."

PARADES.—The London Morning Chronicle defends the British government from the charge of participation in the smuggling of Paredes into Vera Cruz. The London Correspondent of the National Intelligencer in commenting on the defence of the Chronicle, is exceedingly witty, and quite severe withal upon Mr. Polk. The President's friends will readily forgive the severity for the sake of the wit that will be found in the following paragraph:—

The Chronicles reply to the compliments of our government paper is somewhat decisive. The Chronicle might, however, have very well, as to "introducing so decisive an enemy" at Vera Cruz, quoted a very eminent American example—that of our ingenious Cabinet. The same British steamer had last year, just in like manner, brought over Santa Anna. Perhaps the Captain had been led, by the President's argument, in his Annual Message, in favor of letting in Generals for your enemy's force, to suppose that here was a fresh Presidential importation. Santa Anna's credit was getting rather low; and the simple-hearted skipper may have supposed it high time that our Executive should be sending along a commander for the Mexicans that had not been beaten quite so often. Or, lastly, the poor captain, with his head full of Mr. Polk's strokes of policy, may have supposed that, as the Mexicans were getting very short of money as well as of generals, Senator Paredes was on his way from Washington to carry to Santa Anna the supply of Three Millions, so discreetly and kindly provided by his brother President last spring.

From the South Carolinian.

FLYING ARTILLERY.

This formidable arm of modern warfare has achieved so much glory for our armies, that we find many persons desirous to know who introduced it into the American service. We believe its adoption was owing to the energy of Mr. Poinsett, and it will be seen that another honorable citizen of our State gave it his attention and support long since. We copy from a late number of the Nashville Banner, the following, which is rich in interesting historical reminiscences:—

"In the Banner of the 27th, I notice an account of the introduction of flying artillery as an arm in the military service of the U. States. The statements there made are no doubt true; but it is equally true that the late Gen. W. R. Davie, then of Halifax N. C., called the attention of our Government to the subject early in 1801, on his return from France, where he had been Minister.

The residence of Gen. Davie, in Paris, was the *Hotel des Oiseaux*—its front looking on the *Champ de Mars*—where the troops that fought the famous battle of Marengo were daily trained (at least the raw recruits say 20,000) under the direction of Napoleon and his favourite marshals, including Lannes, Duroc, &c. &c. The drills and reviews were in the immediate vicinity, and in front of Gen. Davie's hotel. His taste led him to notice attentively the tactics and training of the troops, and their splendid success induced him to place a high estimate on the value of the French system of artillery.

Gen. Kosciusko in the war of our revo-

lution was an officer of Pulaski's Legion then forming a part of the army of General Lincoln; Col. Davie was attached to the same command. In 1800, Kosciusko was an exile, and then resided in the vicinity of Paris, and on the arrival of the general at the French capital called to see him—when old recollections renewed those feelings which the remembrance of peril and suffering can alone produce.

Gen. Davie expressed his admiration of the French artillery, Kosciusko offered to draw up for him a treatise on flying artillery. This he did; and when finished, sent it with a letter; that letter was among the papers of the general at his residence in Chester S. C., where he died in 1820, and is probably in possession of his son, F. W. Davie, at this time.

Gen. Davie gave a copy of this treatise on artillery to the administration of Mr. Jefferson, and about the same time a copy to General, then Capt. Macomb, and at the time stationed at Rocky Mount, S. C.

Flying Artillery was introduced into the French service while Napoleon was yet a subaltern; but on his attaining power he justly estimated its value and greatly increased that arm of the service. Some of your readers may not recollect that Pulaski was a Polish nobleman, who, failing in a competition for the throne, became an exile, came to this country early in the revolution, obtained a commission from Congress and joined the Southern army. Two young Poles, both of noble birth, Zelinski and Kosciusko followed his fortunes—Zelinski died in the hospital in Charleston, where Gen. Davie was at the time confined from a wound received at the battle of Stono, which afforded him the melancholy satisfaction of sharing in the last sad duties to one dear to him from his noble qualities and long suffering. Kosciusko returned to Poland, and became the general of his countrymen in an unsuccessful attempt to throw off the yoke of Russia. He subsequently returned to France, and long indulged the hope that Poland would be free by the aid of France. In this he was disappointed, as he died not long after the allies took Paris.

Pulaski fell in a charge of his Legion at the siege of Savannah; his thigh was shattered, if I remember aright, by a grape shot. He died a few days after.

Excuse, sir, the garb of age, if you are wearied at the length of this article, or find difficulty in reading my hieroglyphics.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A ROMISH HIERARCHY IN ENGLAND.—It is said that Dr. Wiseman is now on his return to this country, after a lengthened sojourn at Rome, bringing instructions and authority from the Holy See for remodelling the ecclesiastical arrangements of his communion in England. Rome has hitherto possessed in England nothing more than a missionary establishment, placed under the superintendence of "Vicars Apostolic," who are nominally the bishops of sees now in *partibus infidelium*; and do not assume the titles of the dioceses in which they exercise authority. The present order of things is now to cease:—Catholicism having, in the opinion of its rulers, attained a sufficient extension in England to warrant the re-establishment of the hierarchy, with all its ramifications of ecclesiastical government—deans, chapters, archdeacons, ecclesiastical courts, &c., as it existed prior to the Reformation, and at present exists in Roman Catholic Ireland. There will be, it is said, two archbishops, for the two provinces of Canterbury and York, with eight bishops subordinate.—These new Roman bishops will not, however, assume the titles of the sees at present occupied by the bishops of the Established Church, but will take their designations from other places not heretofore episcopally dignified—as Birmingham, Nottingham, Derby, Liverpool, and other populous centres of Roman Catholic influence. Dr. Wiseman himself, it is said, will succeed under a new title—that of Bishop of Westminster—to the administration of the affairs of the London district, in the room of Dr. Griffiths, Bishop of Olena, lately deceased.

Salisbury (English) Herald.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—At the monthly meet of the Managers of this Society, held in New York on the 7th ultimo, as we learn from the Commercial Advertiser, the Treasurer reported the income of the past month to have been \$16,167, and the expenditures \$18,228; the number of Bibles and Testaments issued having been 74,320. Twenty-two new societies were admitted as auxiliaries, all located in the Southern Western States. The Commercial states that a letter was read from a young Norwegian in the West, saying that more than 20,000 of his countrymen were now living in North Illinois and Wisconsin, and that 2,000 more are to join them the coming spring. He said that no more than one in four of these countrymen were in possession of the Bible, and implored the Board to publish one for their use in the Danish tongue. The Board ordered stereotyped plates to be cast for a Danish Bible.

INDIA.—The sum of thirty lacs of rupees, or 300,000, is to be expended yearly for the next years in completing the Ganges Canal. This work will open one of the finest and most fertile regions of India to European intercourse and immigration.

ABOLITIONIST NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The Abolitionists, in National Convention at Buffalo, New York, have nominated John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, as their candidate for President, and Leicester King, of Ohio, for Vice President.

From the South Carolinian.

Biographical Sketch of COLONEL PIERCE MASON BUTLER.

The desire to know every thing which relate to the past career of this gallant hero, who fell so gloriously leading his cherished Palmetto's to victory before the walls of Mexico, is a feeling worthy of his name. We feel it a duty we owe to his memory, to publish the following biographical sketch, the facts of which, we have derived, from the most authentic and reliable sources. There was such a rare combination of circumstances in his conduct and death—circumstances and events calculated to excite the pride of every South Carolinian, that we feel the general curiosity to know all about his family and previous life, should be gratified.

He was the son of the late General Wm. Butler, of Edgefield, S. C., a distinguished officer of the Revolution, and for many years a member of the Congress of the U. States. The ancestors of General Butler, came originally from Ireland, and settled in Pennsylvania. Thence the branch of the family, from which General Butler, descended, removed to Loudoun County, in Virginia. The father of General Butler, Capt. James Butler, settled in Edgefield District, in this State, where he resided at the commencement of the war of the Revolution, in which he, together with all his sons, who were over fourteen years old, bore an active part from the commencement, until near its close, when he was killed with his second son, at Turner's Station. He was confined in prison and on board the prison ship for eighteen months, during all which time, the most urgent importunities were used, and the most flattering offers made to induce him to abandon the cause of his country. With the sufferings of the heroic men, confined in that prison ship, all are familiar. General Wm. Butler, his eldest son, entered the army of the Revolution, as Lieutenant, at the age of 18, and at its close, when not more than 21, he was a Captain. Immediately after the close of the war, General Pickens, resigned his commission as Brigadier General, and upon his warm recommendation General, then Captain Butler, was elected in his place, by the Legislature of the State. He was soon after elected Major General, which commission he held, until he died, in 1821—and as such commanded the people during the last war, attached to the defence of Charleston. In the language of the General Order of the Governor, announcing his death, "full of years and high in the affections of his countrymen." The venerated, and universally venerated mother of Colonel Butler, who is still alive, at the advanced age of eighty-three years, is the daughter of Captain Frank Moore, of Virginia, who was a Lieutenant of a Company at Braddock's defeat. Colonel Butler, was thus a patriot and a hero, by inheritance. Nobly has he vindicated his title to both characters, and added new lustre to a name always distinguished for patriotism and valor. Colonel Butler was born in Edgefield District, on the 11th of April, 1798. After receiving a good English Education, he was sent with his brother, Senator Butler, to the school of the celebrated Doctor Waddell. He abandoned his purpose of a regular classical education, and in the fall of 1819, entered the army of the United States as a Lieutenant, and remained in the regular service until he resigned his appointment as Captain in 1828. He was then elected Cashier, and afterwards President of the Branch of the Bank of the State, at Columbia. On the breaking out of the Florida war, a Regiment of Volunteers was raised in South Carolina, of which Colonel Butler was elected Lieutenant-Colonel. In that campaign, he gave such striking evidence of all high and generous qualities, that without the slightest agency of his own, he was elected Governor of the State, by the unanimous vote of the Legislature.—Shortly after the expiration of his gubernatorial term, the office of Agent of the Cherokee Indians, was tendered him by President Tyler, which he accepted. At the period of his agency the Cherokee people were unfortunately divided into three factions, of the most embittered character. So high was the conduct, and so pure and disinterested all the purposes of the Agent, that on the election of Mr. Polk, to the Presidency, the leading men of all three of these parties earnestly requested that Colonel Butler might be retained in office. But it was not done. He was afterwards employed by the Government, to make a Treaty with the Camanche, and other Indian tribes of Texas, in which he entirely succeeded. It may with truth be said, that filling as he has done, so many offices, civil and military, the duties of no one of them has ever been more faithfully and ably discharged.—Whilst he was absent negotiating the treaty with the Camanche Indians, a call was made upon the State, for a Regiment for the Mexican war. Colonel Butler was called to the command of it, by the almost unanimous vote of the Regiment. He was at the time prostrated on a sick bed, the victim of a complication of diseases, amongst them an acute neuralgic affection. It was not in his nature to refuse the call, although there are very few men who would not, under the circumstances have done so. For several months before he left home for Mexico, he was unable to walk, and scarcely so, when he took the command of the Regiment. From that period, his life and actions are known to all, and will forever fill a glorious page in the history of his country.

He was so generally known, that it would be superfluous to say more; but we hope we may be pardoned, for saying that we have rarely known a man more highly